

THE WATER QUESTION

Is not the only discussion that is interesting the general public at the present time. It is a myth in comparison to the pure beer question. The pure beer problem is not only a local topic, but a national one, as will be seen at a glance by the reports from the Industrial Commission, now sitting at Washington, where many brewers were summoned to appear and explain why they manufactured adulterated beer. Not so with the Keystone Brewing Company's goods, as the Government officers through the Internal Revenue Department could see by the reports that each brewery sends in monthly, that the Keystone Lager Beer, Ales and Porter contained nothing but malt and hops, and therefore were not obligated to appear and explain why.

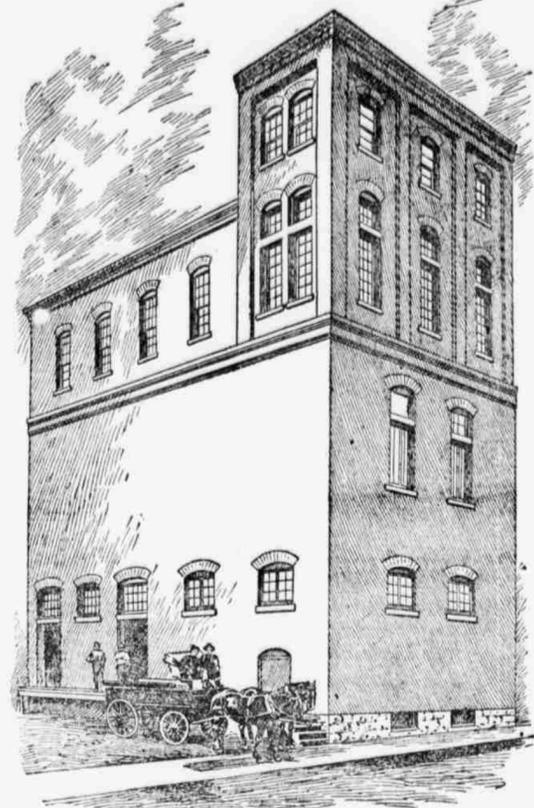
The simplest proof that the Keystone is the best is to take and bottle the different beers manufactured in this valley and see which will keep the longest. We say the Keystone. But let you, the public, be the judge, and we assure you that what we claim for our goods is no boast.

Another very important matter that we would call public attention to is that we are not connected with any trust or combination. This alone should appeal to the hearts of the patriotic American.

What would be the price of lager beer, ale and porter if the Beer Trust controlled all the breweries in the valley? Do you think for a moment they would lower the price? You are certainly the best judge which way prices would go.

Mr. Wills, Treasurer and Manager, wishes the many friends and patrons a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, and at the same time thanks them for their generous patronage during the past year, and hopes, by giving the trade the very finest lager beer, ales and porter, to merit the good will and custom of the public in the future.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST GOODS ASK FOR KEYSTONE.



Keystone Brewing Company, Dunmore, Pa.

ROBERT C. WILLS, Treasurer and Manager. Telephone 6132.

MR. WILLS ALSO DESIRES TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FAMILY TRADE DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Telephone 2893.

INTERESTING RECORD OF CLIFF DWELLERS

ONE BUILDING HOLDING PROBABLY 6,000 PEOPLE.

Largest Pueblo Yet Discovered in the United States—Located in the Cliffs of the Santa Fe River, Fourteen Miles from Española, N. M.

From the Los Angeles Times.

Laden with relics of the vanished race of the Cliff Dwellers, the Rev. Dr. George L. Cole has returned from a journey to the ruined cities of southern Colorado and New Mexico. Among the results were secured by the explorer in an ancient communal dwelling, as yet unnamed, which stands on the edge of the Santa Fe River, fourteen miles from Española, N. M. This is the largest pueblo yet discovered in the United States, and Dr. Cole was especially struck by the well-preserved objects in view, the usual stone implements and pottery of extreme purity, and the bones of a race all of whose teeth were in a state of decay. Among the bones he secured from a burial ground on the mesa were a woman's remains, bearing the same characteristics as those of the isolated rocky mass in the valley of the Santa Fe river, on the other that of the Santa Clara. Up to 600 feet is a shelf which furnished a nesting place for the Cliff Dwellers of nobody knows how many centuries ago. In the soft sandstone there were burrowed dens for their families. Evidently the original shelters in the cliffs grew to be a great Warren. Room after room was hewn out until the rows were four or five deep. Under the shelter of the overhanging cliff walls were built extending the rows of rooms. The Cliff Dwellers were sheltered from rain or storm and their homes were inaccessible to their enemies.

Not satisfied with their rock covers, the Cliff Dwellers climbed upward, and on the mesa, 400 feet above the shelf on which the caves opened, built a communal dwelling.

This mesa is about three-quarters of a mile wide and a mile and a half long, with cliffs all about and the best of opportunities for defense. On its edge was reared a watch tower of granite, whose height Dr. Cole believes to have been not less than sixty feet. The blocks were painfully carried up the 1,000-foot cliff, for the nearest granite deposits are at a considerable distance. For greater security a wall was built across the middle of the mesa.

On this rock platform, 1,000 feet up in the air, there stands today the ruins of two communal dwellings, one evidently much older than the other.

The older dwelling is as yet untouched, and what little exploration of the more modern one Dr. Cole had time for amounts to a mere scratch on the surface.

2,000-ROOM DWELLING.

There were not less than 1,500 rooms in the larger building in its prime, says Dr. Cole, and probably 2,000. This building measured 200x300 feet. It was of blocks of stone measuring six by six by fifteen inches, quarried from the cliffs below, and carried up by the workmen. The rooms were roofed with timber, and the walls their carried higher. In the center was a great court, a common kitchen for all, from which radiated immense numbers of rooms. The building spread with the growth of the community until it was three stories high and the rooms stretched away twelve deep from the central court, with smaller courts here and there. Dr. Cole estimates that the population averaged about three to a room, which would make between 4,500 and 6,000 people dwelling in the immense pueblo, besides those who lived in the cliff caves.

The rooms at the sides of the communal dwelling averaged about fourteen feet in size. On the upper stories they were mostly smaller, some being only seven by fourteen, others seven by twenty-one. Some rooms were found as large as fourteen by twenty-one feet.

Today the ancient pueblo is a mass of ruins. The walls have been shaken down by storms or earthquakes and the rooms are filled with debris. The Indian tribes that dwell in the vicinity have forgotten the history of the cliff dwellers. If, indeed, their fathers knew, and the Cliff Dwellers are a forgotten people.

UNIQUE TROPHIES.

With the trophies of his summer's explorations spread out before him, Dr. Cole has turned his parlor into an anthropological museum. One table is covered with water jugs and incense burners, the sofa hidden under stone axes, mortars, pestles, weaving shuttles and pottery. Another table is decked with a row of grinning skulls and human crossbones. Beneath it comfortably repose all the parts of a skeleton, from the toe bones to the shoulder blades, waiting to be wired together, and strewn about are bows and arrows, baskets, jugs of twisted twigs, made water-tight by pitch; modern Indian pottery, photographs by the score and a stump of petrified wood. The skulls are a particularly valued possession. "Look at those teeth," said Dr. Cole, tenderly fondling the skull of the giantess. "She has no incisors, no cutting teeth, in front, as have all the other races of which I have any knowledge. She has grinders all around, and so have the other skulls. That shows they were grain eaters rather than meat eaters. The foreheads are high and the shape of the skulls show intelligence, but notice how curiously they are flattened at the back."

"Charles Lummis thinks the Cliff Dwellers were merely the ancestors of the present Indians. The Cliff Dwellers' skulls are different, their habits were different, and they were a great deal more advanced than the present Indians. It is my belief that an earthquake tumbled down the communal dwelling which I have just visited. The people were scared away, and were afraid to go back for any of their possessions. That is why the pottery and implements are found untouched."

"Their religion must have been a sun worship. They dead were buried with the knees drawn up to the body, face down, picture writing and on the pottery are continued repeated representations of the sun, surrounded by streaming rays. The turkey was apparently regarded as a sacred bird. Its bones are almost always found in the graves and its picture is frequent in the picture writings. In the cave dwellings were long 'turkey runs,' and 'turkey rooms,' where the birds were kept and fed. The Cliff Dwellers cultivated fields in the valleys below their dwellings. They had to carry water to the top of the cliff. On the mesa, however, there were water channels and rock cisterns for rain water, and this supplied them during a portion of the year.

"We opened only two rooms, and one burial mound. The results were so satisfactory that I am convinced any university or scientific institution which set to work to open and explore the ruins systematically would be richly repaid. I estimate that to complete the work would cost about \$15,000. The cliff dwellings, which are within easy reach of relic hunters, have been despoiled and wantonly injured. Doors and lintels have been torn down, relics broken or scattered, and the process of destruction greatly hastened. Arizona has an antiquarian society, and southern California its Landmarks club, but New Mexico and Colorado have no organizations of sufficient to protect the relics of the Cliff Dwellers."

ELECTRICITY FROM HEAT.

A Great Problem That Offers a Rich Reward for Solution.

From the Boston Transcript.

The great problem likely to be solved in the twentieth century is the transformation of heat into electricity direct. When this is accomplished, Biddy in the morning will start a fire, the heat of which will light a series of incandescent batteries that will do most of the work of the household during the day, illuminating the dwelling, propelling the machine fans, running the sewing machine, operating the dumb waiter, and so forth. This, however, is only a faint suggestion of the advantages to be gained by the discovery I speak of. Electricity will then become an exceedingly cheap source of energy, and the sun's rays may be even employed to manufacture the fluid. If, as does not seem unlikely, a twentieth century inventor finds a practical way of harnessing the tiger, the latter will produce at a very slight expense all the electricity required to run all the machinery and to heat and illuminate all the houses in the United States.

The house of many rich men today are run to a great extent by electricity, which lights them, ventilates them and even operates the family elevator. This kind of elevator is itself a very new invention; it has no attendant, but it is so controlled by the invisible force stored in great jars of lead and regulated water in the battery room that it is as safe and docile as any well-trained servant. Anybody who wants to make use of it presses a button and the car comes responsively to the floor desired. Stepping aboard, the passenger touches one of the series of buttons inside and the car transports him to the floor he wishes to go to. If the promises of electrical experts are to be accepted, our dwellings before long will be lighted by electricity without wires.

SCRANTON HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Finest Oysters and All Kinds of Game in Season.

Hot Meals and Cold Lunch Served at All Hours.

The Bed Rooms are large and well ventilated, and are heated by steam. Electric Bells and Electric Lights in every room.

VICTOR KOCH, Proprietor.

NEAR D. L. AND W. DEPOT.

An extremely valuable product of the electric furnace, by the way, is carbonadium—now being made in a large way at Niagara, which is the hardest of all substances save the diamond, and therefore serves extremely well as an abrasive. By electrolysis aluminum is separated from its ore, and thus has been brought to a point of exceeding cheapness, while by the same means ordinary brine is separated into two valuable products—chlorine for bleaching, and sodium for soap manufacture.

Electricity is now recognized as a most useful agent in medicine, being employed in a great variety of ways. In some complaints it has a remarkable power of stimulating function, and it has been found that certain drugs put on a moistened electrode can be carried into the body with the current, so as to benefit directly a diseased part. Various kinds of morbid growths are removed instantaneously and painlessly by electrocautery, and the only successful method of getting rid of superfluous hair is that of the electric needle, which is gently introduced into the hair follicle and kills the root. Nowadays operative instruments for the nose, mouth and throat, whether drills, saws, or what not, are controlled by electricity, while tiny incandescent lamps, swabbed by the patient or otherwise manipulated, are utilized to illuminate the cavities of the body and head, so as to reveal conditions to the physician.

In a sleeping car with an incandescent light, so that one may read if slumber comes not. Similarly incandescent lights are now provided for carriages, and they are even coming into use for boats. The emperor of Germany has his dining carriage lighted in this way, and in addition the harnesses of his horses are covered with small glow lights of different colors, so as to produce a very beautiful effect.

The twentieth century will see electricity introduced in the kitchen in place of coal and wood. In order that this may be accomplished it is only necessary that the fluid should be made a little cheaper, inasmuch as it serves much better for all culinary purposes. The electric oven bakes bread ideally, and meats prepared in it do not require basting or watching, while broiling or frying may be done in a superior style on the electric range. The electric chafing dish is attachable at a moment's notice to an ordinary light wire; the current is turned on, and immediately the oysters begin to stew or the eggs to fry. In the electric kitchen or frying may be done in a constant temperature, so that they will never scorch things, and will not require reheating or changing. Already we have electric curling tongs, which, being hitched to a light wire, are warranted not to singe a hair.

I heard Cordelia sing, last night,
I heard her sing and play—
I heard her do these things because
I couldn't get away.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

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